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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1744.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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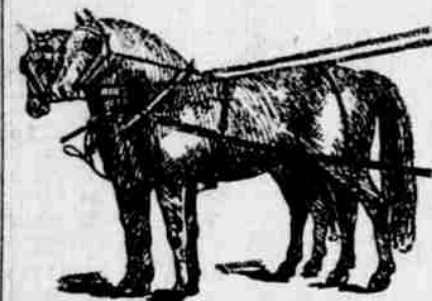
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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

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J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO.
DEAR SIR—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cabinet Grand Piano used by me at the series of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall by the Ovide Musin Concert Company. The piano has a very superior tone quality and the action is perfect. I was very fortunate in securing such an instrument. Yours very faithfully,
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WITH THE LEGISLATORS.

Short Shift in the Senate
Yesterday.

REGISTRATION IN THE HOUSE.

A Stiff Fight in the House—Division of the Ministry—Minister Smith "Heckles"—Work on Second Appropriation—Meet Next Monday.

Twenty-fifth Day.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

After the usual preliminaries of the Senate, the report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate Bill No. 14 was read and tabled, to be taken up with the bill.

Senator Rice reported Senate Bill No. 15, for recodifying the Civil Code, received from the printer.

Under order of the day, House Bill No. 11, relating to the sale of foreign newspapers, came up for third reading. Passed by unanimous vote.

Senate Bill No. 14 came up for second reading. The following report of the Judiciary Committee was read:

"The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 14, being an Act to amend Section 12 of Act 8 of the Acts of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, beg leave to report that they recommend the title of the bill to be amended so as to read as follows:

"An Act to amend Sec. 12 of Act 8 of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, approved Oct. 4, 1894, relating to elections and contested seats in the Legislature." "They recommend that Section 1 be amended so that it shall read as follows: Sec. 1.—Section 12 of Act 8 of the Acts of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, entitled, 'An Act relating to elections and contested seats in the Legislature,' approved Oct. 4, 1894, is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows: 'Section 12.—At the hearing the Court shall cause the evidence to be reduced in writing in full, or sufficiently to ascertain all the facts involved, and shall thereupon give judgment stating all findings of facts and the law thereupon, which shall then be transmitted in full to the Minister of the Interior. If such findings shall be that the election was invalid, or the seat vacant, a new election shall be ordered by said Minister, but in case the said Court shall decide who of the candidates has been elected, the said Minister shall forthwith sign and transmit to said candidate a certificate of election.'

"The object of the bill is to authorize the Minister of the Interior to issue a certificate of election to the party who has been decided by the Supreme Court to be entitled to the seat when the election had been contested. The law as present upon the statute books does not in fact give that power, although it may be inferred. We recommend that the bill pass as amended."

The bill, with the report, were referred to the Printing Committee for the necessary revision in the typewritten copy. Senate Bill No. 15 was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Under suspension of the rules Senator Waterhouse moved to reconsider the vote referring Senate Bill No. 12, relating to licenses, to the Committee on Commerce, and refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Carried. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Minister Cooper announced that the Cabinet would like to meet the House Committee on Commerce and Agriculture at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. A Communication from the Senate announced the passage in third reading of House Bill No. 5, relating to the preservation of records and dockets of district magistrates, and its handing over to the Committee on Passed Bills. The communication further announced that after the second reading of House Bill No. 2, relating to the creation of one additional post of entry at Kealaekua, the same had been laid on the table.

Rep. Hanuna Inquires.
Rep. Hanuna propounded the following questions to the Minister of the Interior:

"First—In regard to the powder magazine, does the Government intend to move said magazine to another place?"
"Second—Is not the land now occupied by the magazine suitable for the purpose of homestead lots?"

Minister King answered that the matter of moving the magazine had been under consideration for some

time, but, as yet, no plan had been decided upon.

In regard to the use of the land for homestead purposes, such matters should be referred to the Survey Department.

Speaker Naone announced the third reading of the Registration bill on the order of the day.

Rep. Richards reported House Bills Nos. 7 and 8, typewritten.

Registration Bill.

Under the Registration bill, Rep. Winston objected to the provision which would require the registration of tourists after having resided in the country for three months. Many people who come here want to remain more than three months. Sometimes they are here for six months. The provision would be a hardship to them.

Minister Cooper said that he believed the limit should be placed at six months.

Minister Smith said that it was not the intention that the law should be made burdensome. In his own mind there was a misgiving as to whether three months was not too great a limit. The law was intended for a certain class of people who took advantage of every loophole to stay in the country without being identified.

Rep. Winston wanted to know if this would not apply as well to three as six months.

Minister Smith explained that he thought three months was too great a limit. Too long a period would end in the defeat of the law. Two months would be ample. Reference was made to Commissioner Marsden in his travels. He had stated that no hardship had been felt by him in being required to register. Minister Smith thought that registering would prevent suspicion being directed upon people interested.

Rep. Winston suggested that if the Attorney-General would remove his motion of making the limit two months, he would remove his motion of six, but the Attorney-General said "No," and Mr. Winston sat down.

Minister Damon said that the whole bill was against the freedom of the people and against the Hawaiian. The only time the Hawaiian wanted to be registered was at his birth and death. No restriction should come in between these two events. There should be perfect freedom of movement on the part of every one, and he should feel under no restriction to come and go as it seemed fit to him.

Repugnant to Minister Cooper.

Minister Cooper said that the bill was repugnant as it stood. Every effort should be made to render it as unobjectionable as possible to people who come into the country. More than half of the tourists who visit the country come for more than three months.

Minister Smith said that at the last special session the bill had been referred to a commission, and that after careful consideration by that body it had come up for consideration at the present session. He hoped that differences of opinion on the part of the Ministers would not be misconstrued. Each had a right to his own opinion. Many of the laws made were not for the honest citizen who was willing at all times to bear his share of the burdens as such, but they were intended to reach a class of people who were trying to evade the laws. Every honest and law-abiding citizen should be willing to undergo a little inconvenience for the good of the country. The law was not aimed at the Hawaiians, not at the honest people but at a roving class who had no intention of making their home in the country and who took advantage of everything offered by the country, taking none of its responsibilities. If there was going to be any system at all it should be strict and effective. Too many loopholes for people to crawl out of might not be to the best interests of the country.

Minister Damon Objects.

Minister Damon said he had listened with attention and pleasure to the statement of the Attorney-General, but in his mind he had not come down to the real principle, the essence, of the thing. In monarchical countries the first point was restriction; in a republic, freedom was the foundation principle. Minister Damon explained that the law, if passed, would become a hardship in many cases. A man going from Honolulu to Oloa for the purpose of improving his coffee lands might be asked for his certificate by some officer. Should he fail to have this with him he might be required to go to Hilo or Honolulu for it, thus requiring him to lose time which might have been spent on his land. It seemed as if the law was contrary to the principle of all free institutions.

Minister Smith "Heckles."

Minister Smith asked the Minister of Finance how it was that the United States had passed a restriction act two years ago, the provisions of which were in every way more burdensome and hard.

Minister Damon said that he could not think that the Attorney-General was trying to "heckle" a man while attempting to say something. However, since he had asked a question, he was entitled to an answer. The Act was passed for the express purpose of ridding the country of the Chinese—for the purpose of making the conditions so odious that they would be forced to leave the country. The conditions here were entirely different. The country was indebted to that class of labor for its wealth. They could not well be

driven out of the country now, nor would it be just or proper to place bonds upon them. Such laws that place restrictions on the freedom of the people should be stricken from the statute books. Instead of adding restrictions they should be removed.

Rep. Rycroft Favors It.

Rep. Rycroft said he could not see the force of the line of argument introduced by the Minister of Finance. Why not throw off all restrictions? Why get a permit upon leaving the country? Why get a ticket at a steamship office? If a man should make up his mind to go to Oloa he should think about it first and should take along with him his registration certificate. He would in all probability take his purse. Why should he not carry his certificate? Rep. Rycroft said that if he supposed for one moment the law would take one iota from his freedom, he would not look of voting for it. In his opinion he would feel freer after registering.

Rep. Hanuna said that the matter of registration was by no means a new thing. It had been talked about for a good many years. In his opinion there should be some kind of a law and he was in favor of shortening the period provided for in the bill. There had been strange things on Maui. People who had never been seen there before were found at times, roaming about in various places on the island. How did they get there? The surmises were that they came along at the same time that opium was supposed to have been landed. Registration would empower certain officers to demand certificates of such people at any and all times. Rep. Hanuna was in favor of shortening the period to one month.

"Rep. Richards Agrees It."

Rep. Richards said that the bill was against the Hawaiians and Anglo-Saxons, and probably others too. He did not feel as if he wanted to do the registering act. Perhaps Rep. Rycroft thought the provisions of the bill would not reach him. Rep. Richards was in favor of immediate registration upon arriving in the country. All should be made to do the same thing. It was a mistake to think that the United States would be down on Hawaii for making such a law. That country had had a taste of the same thing.

Rep. Rycroft said that the member from Hilo did not seem to think that he knew just exactly what he had to do. The law was not for him, but for safeguards against Asiatics. That was what it amounted to when boiled down. Every honest citizen should be willing to undergo this little inconvenience, if such it really was, for the good of the country.

Favors Chinese.

Minister Damon spoke again, saying that the discussion of one point had led into the discussion of the bill as a whole. He repeated arguments previously stated. Laws antagonistic to Chinese could not be well entertained. In the matter of the enforcement of the provisions of the law by the officers, there was a chance for a great injustice, such as paying up an old grudge. During the three years past there had been no registration law. Why should there be a retrogression at this time?

Minister Smith said that the bill, in order to be effective, should be full and complete. The argument of the Minister of Finance that discrimination was dangerous seemed to be sound. The Constitution provides for legislation on any class of people taking up residence in the country. This is embodied in the fundamental law of the country, and was done after deep thought by Americans, Europeans and Hawaiians. They looked into the future and saw conditions that would necessitate such a law. The conditions existing have shown the need of legislation. The United States has awakened to that fact, where all are free and equal. The law there is much more harsh and is a disgrace to the country; but the conditions were allowed to get worse and worse, until the people felt that strenuous legislation was necessary. If legislation had been brought to bear in the year 1894, no such outrages as have been done would have taken place.

Upon motion the section was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several changes were made in the wording of different sections.

Rep. Hanuna moved that the vote on passage of the bill in third reading be postponed until the report of the committee on the referred section shall have been rendered. Carried.

ON MOTION OF REP. BOND, HOUSE TOOK A RECESS AT 12:15.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill No. 8, appropriating the sum of \$1,692,881.01 for expenses of the Government.

Expenses Supreme and Circuit court, \$25,000. Passed.

Pay of Interpreters in all courts, \$2,500.

Rep. Richards—Does the law provide for an interpreter in the Hilo court?

Minister Smith—Where parties or witnesses require one he is furnished, but if an attorney wants it for his own use he must pay for it.

Item passed.

Purchase of land books for Supreme and Circuit courts.

Minister Smith—I think the item should be divided. There is a tendency to multiply a certain class of books, and to ensure the getting of a certain number of books for the Circuit court the amount should be divided, giving \$1,000 for the purpose of purchasing books for the Supreme and First Circuit court,

and \$500 for the purchase of law books for other than the First Circuit.

Amendment carried.

Printing and binding court reports, \$2,200. Passed.

Stationery incidentals for all courts, \$1,500. Passed.

Department Foreign Affairs.

Incidentals, Foreign Office, \$3,000. Passed.

Expenses connected with diplomatic and consular service, \$15,000.

Minister Cooper—There were \$7,000 under the other bill in pay rolls which could not be used, according to ruling of Auditor General in that way. I have asked that \$5,000 of the amount be included here. Carried.

Expenses Hawaiian Consulate, \$3,000.

Minister Cooper reported the receipts of the office were \$27,000 for two years. Expenses, \$15,000.

State entertainments, \$3,000. Passed.

Minister Cooper said the item had been placed in his department, he presumed, because no other minister cared to father it.

A Hawaiian suggested that it meant "conciliating enemies." So the item passed.

Pay roll of clerk Executive Council, \$3,000. Passed.

Furnishing information abroad, \$3,000.

Minister Cooper stated that it was impossible for his department to answer all the questions received and he wanted to have printed matter for disseminating information.

Rep. Winston—Does it apply to Paradise of the Pacific?

Minister Cooper—There is another item for that.

Return of indigent Hawaiians, \$3,000.

Rep. Bond wanted to know how much had been spent during the past two years.

Minister Cooper replied, \$1,746.96.

Rep. Winston—I have met Hawaiians in San Francisco who were ashamed to go to the consul.

Rep. Richards. It is a matter that should not be encouraged. They can come on sailing vessels when they want to. I am in a position to know this. They can go into Spreckels' office and get passage free. I move the item be cut in two.

Rep. Rycroft—They may get down all right on Spreckels' sailing vessels, but it is not so easy for them to ride free or work their way on a Union Pacific railway. I would ask the Minister if he knows anything about that?

Minister Cooper—I have not the specific items, but I will say that most of the money has been expended in fares from the Middle States. I have never found an instance where sums have been unworthily bestowed. I trust there will be no reduction in this item. Passed as in the bill.

Expense of Council of State, \$300. Passed.

Relief to Hawaiian seamen, \$1,000.

Minister Cooper—This is a new item, caused by increase in the number of vessels coming under the Hawaiian flag. There are times when these men must be attended to outside of hospital attention, for which a certain sum is deducted from their pay. Passed.

Support of Military.

Support of eight companies, \$7,200.

Five items in this section were referred, on motion of Rep. Richards, to Military Committee.

Minister Cooper wished to say that notwithstanding the addition of a number of new items there has been a reduction in the department of \$20,000 over last period.

Rep. Winston—Does this include support of the military?

Minister Cooper—Yes, sir.

Finance Department.

Incidentals, \$3,500. Passed.

Incidentals, Auditor General's department, \$600. Passed.

Interest on all loans, \$552,600.

Minister Smith—This covers everything, including interest on treasury and all other loans. Passed.

Rep. Rycroft—As the Auditor General has no books to buy, nothing to purchase, I do not see why he should have an appropriation.

Minister Smith—There is an item of \$240 for janitor.

Rep. Rycroft—I move that it go to a committee.

Rep. Richards—I move that committee be Mr. Rycroft.

Minister Smith—What, that \$600?

Rep. Rycroft—Yes; it's the small things that need looking after. On debate, motion was withdrawn.

National debt falling due, \$18,100. Passed.

Salaries for 1895 unpaid. Passed.

Minister Smith—This item is understood. It is simply for drafts that were not received in time to be paid before the end of last period.

Rep. Richards asked that all items for custom house and postoffice be referred to special committee.

Tax Office.

Tax appeal board, \$1,500. Passed.

Dog tags, \$500. Passed.

Incidentals, \$6,000.

Attorney General's Department.

Support and maintenance of prisoners, \$85,000.

Minister Smith—This is a reduction of \$4,000 from last period, and I hope it will be allowed.

MR. HAYNE ENJOINED.

Injunction Served Saturday Afternoon.

A. S. HUMPHRIES AS WELL.

Must Not Write on Private Matters. Rumor That He Had Tried to Leave Town—Denies That He Intended Offending Anyone—Hearing Today.

Just before the departure of the Australia on Saturday, and as Julien D. Hayne was leaving the steamer, Lawyer W. A. Kinney and a policeman stepped up to him and the officer handed him a legal document, which Hayne read and then got into a carriage and rode off.

As Hayne had asked a postponement of the case brought against him by the Government, the people along the dock at once jumped to the conclusion that he had attempted to get away and was stopped by the authorities. This was the rumor current yesterday.

Mr. Hayne was seen during the evening and questioned about it. He had this to say:

"You understand that the Government has a case against me for being a common nuisance. It was postponed at my request, however, as my attorney, Mr. Neumann, was ill. Fearing he would not be able to take it up, I asked an acquaintance who would be a good person to represent me, and was told to see A. S. Humphries. In fact he took me to his office and introduced me to him. I stated my case to Mr. Humphries, but he declined to take it, saying that he had a case to come before the court, and if he took my case it would prejudice the very people whom I had antagonized, against him.

"He said he supposed I had heard of his case. I told him I had not, but would like a copy of the summons and complaint. He declined to furnish them, saying they were matters of record, but he must decline to supply me with copies. In discussing the situation he told me he was afraid my visit to his office would be prejudicial to him, and asked me to communicate anything I might have to say in writing.

"I then turned to W. L. Peterson, the young man who has a desk room in Humphries' office, and told him to go to the court and secure me a copy of the complaint alluded to, not with a view to publishing it, because I have never gone into the details of private family affairs, but because I thought the third paragraph in the complaint would do to 'point a moral or adorn a story.' There the matter ended so far as I knew; but some one had evidently heard of my request, and it was garbled in a way that certain interested people thought I intended ventilating Mr. Humphries' case, either in my magazine or in a newspaper, and I was served, jointly with A. S. Humphries, with an injunction forbidding me using this matter in public print.

"I had mailed a communication to the San Francisco Call regarding the 'common nuisance' affair, and after I had been served with the injunction and gone up town it occurred to me that I might as well send this injunction with my letter, and let them see how things are done here.

"When I reached the deck of the Australia the second time I met Shahan of the Gazette Company, Gallagher of the Commercial Journal, and George Manson, correspondent of the San Francisco Call, and showed them the injunction, and enjoyed a laugh with them over the affair, and remarked that I would write something on the back of it and send it to the Call. Manson remarked that he had already sent a copy of the summons and complaint in the case to the Call, and asked me to let him have it. I declined, with the remark that as I had written about my own case I would send this as a sequel.

"That, Mr. Advertiser, is what I know of the case, and from my point of view it is a correct statement. The injunction will be heard this morning; but that's another story.

"If this thing keeps up I will be considered pretty good meat by the attorneys."

NEW STEAMER PROJECT.

Kau and Kona to be Benefitted. Plantation Co. to Build.

A correspondent from Punaluu, Hawaii, writing to this paper, speaks as follows regarding a new steamer to be put on the Kona and Kau routes: "There is to be a new steamer put on the Kau and Kona routes, in competition with the I. L. S. N. Co. This matter has been talked about before but I have it on the very best authority that before October the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co. will have a steamer the size of the W. G. Hall running here, and though it has not been given out, I understand they will cut down the cabin fare of passengers. This will be a very good thing for us poor people, in Kau, and I feel sure the Kona people will also appreciate it very much."

In conversation with two or three men who are in a position to know of the proposition of placing a new steamer on the routes mentioned, the statements of the correspondent were corroborated. Each one seemed to be of the opinion that great benefit would accrue from a culmination of the project.

DEATH OF W. J. SMITH.

Heart Failure After a Lingered Illness.

AN OLD GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.

Thirty Years in Board of Education. A Graduate of Royal School—Once in Mercantile Life—A Gentle Friend to Old Timers—Funeral Today.

William James Smith of this city died at his home on Beretania street next to Central Union Church at 9:45 o'clock Sunday morning, after a lingering illness covering a period of six months, the immediate cause of death being heart failure.

Mr. Smith was born at Papeete, Tahiti, August 24, 1839. He was the eldest son of the late Joseph H. Smith and



THE LATE W. J. SMITH.

wife, who moved to Honolulu in 1845. The boy was then six years of age. He was sent to the Royal School, where he received his education, proving one of the brightest in the ranks of that institution. When a very young man he branched out into the mercantile business for himself upon the site now occupied by Ah Lo, at the corner of Chaplain lane and Nuuanu street, continuing for several years. Later he was employed with Cleghorn & Co., as clerk, and afterward with Messrs. Grinbaum & Co. in the same capacity.

In 1865 William James Smith entered the employ of the Board of Education as its secretary, holding that position nearly thirty years, and resigning in 1894.

He belonged to the Privy Council of State under the monarchy, and was decorated by Kalakaua with the Royal Order of Kalakaua, and by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Sacred Treasure. Since his retirement from business he has lived very quietly.

He was a well known and highly respected man, making himself remembered wherever he went by his quiet manner but general good fellowship.

Mr. Smith was well known to all of the older residents of the islands. Since his retirement from public affairs he has resided quietly at his home on Beretania street. Naturally reserved, he made few friends among the new element in society, and confining his social list to those who resided here when Honolulu was less cosmopolitan than it now is.

He had an unlimited fund of anecdotes in connection with the early days of the Board of Education, and it was a treat to his friends to listen to his reminiscences.

It is by those friends that Mr. Smith will be missed in Honolulu. In his relations with the people who had business with him in his capacity of secretary of the Board of Education he was uniformly polite and at the same time adhering closely to the rules of the Board.

He leaves three sisters to mourn his loss—Mrs. J. H. Turton of San Francisco, Mrs. J. A. Hassinger, and Mrs. Geo. J. Ross of Honolulu.

The funeral will take place from the residence at 3 p. m. today, the Rev. Alex Mackintosh officiating. Friends are invited to attend.

VOLCANO PROSPECTS.

Fire Imminent on Mauna Loa. Kilauea May Come Up.

A correspondent from the vicinity of the volcano writes as follows: "The volcano is smoking like a Mississippi river boat before a race, and I would not be surprised to have Madame Pele show her colors at any moment. If she does not make her appearance at her summer home in Kilauea she will probably be heard from at her winter quarters in Mauna Loa. That may be very good news for tourists whose stay is always limited to a few days, but to us who live in the near vicinity the news of more fire has lost its charm. It seems to be beyond doubt, in my mind, that fire will break out soon, for 'where there is smoke'—well, you know the rest.

A Big Celebration.

The Hungarian Government has decided to commemorate the millenium of the national existence by erecting obelisks on several historical spots of Hungary. These monuments are to an-

nounce to the world that the Hungarian nation has withstood all outward enemies for 1000 years, and that the nation is ready to hold its own for at least another thousand years to come. The largest monument will be erected upon the rock of Theben, that beautiful island in the Danube river, guarding the entrance into Hungary from Austria. Near the base of the rock stands the ruin of the so-called "Woman's Tower," the last remains of a castle which stood there centuries ago. The millenium monument on this spot will not be a simple obelisk as the others, but a beautiful and artistic memento of important historical moment. Upon a pedestal of granite, a great, richly ornamented Roman column will be erected, upon the capital of which a bronze statue of a Hungarian warrior from the time of the Arpad kings will stand, the face turned toward the frontier. This warrior will hold in the right hand the mace, raised as if ready to strike, in the left a shield upon which the arms of Hungary will be reproduced. The figure proper will be in more than double life-size, while the column will be eighty feet high. The plans of this monument have been designed by Julius V. Berczic. Work has been begun on it, and the granite pedestal is almost in place. It is expected to unveil the finished monument during the first week in June.

The "Never Sleeps" have issued an invitation to a high jinks on the 28th inst.

A WONDEROUS CHANGE.

The Story of a Young Lady in Smith's Falls.

Her Health Was Badly Shattered—Suffered From a Bad Cough and Constant Pain in the Side—Pale and Almost Bloodless—Her Health Again Restored.

From the Smith's Falls Record.

"I know that if I had not begun taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not have lived much longer." These words were uttered by Miss Mossop, daughter of Mr. Johnson Mossop of this town, and a young lady extremely popular among her friends and acquaintances. Miss Mossop had been ailing for several years, and her recovery to health is a matter of general rejoicing among her friends. To a reporter she gave her story as follows: "I scarcely know how my illness began. The first symptom was a feeling of tiredness upon the slightest exertion. The color left my face and I became as pale as a corpse. Then I was attacked with a pain in my left side, and coughed a great deal. At first home remedies were tried, but as they did not do any good a doctor was called in, and I was under his care for



Could not go up stairs without resting.

about a year. But the treatment did not do me any good, and I was steadily growing weaker and weaker. I was unable to go upstairs without having to sit down and rest when I got there, and the pain in my side became more and more intense. I kept wasting away and lost all interest in life, and at last was so low that recovery was not expected. At this juncture my mother saw an article in a newspaper relating to the cure of a young lady whose case was almost identical with my own, and whose cure was due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this prompted a trial of that medicine. By the time a couple of boxes were used there was a feeling of improvement, and I continued using the Pink Pills until I had taken nine boxes, all the time gaining rapidly, until now I feel that I have recovered my old-time health. I can now walk a long distance without being tired, and am no longer troubled with that terrible pain in my side. My appetite has returned and I can now eat as much as any member of the family, and I know that had I not begun taking Pink Pills I would not have lived much longer."

Mrs. Mossop says she cannot express the gratitude she feels toward this grand medicine which has restored her loved daughter's health, and will always speak of it in terms of praise. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands and all dealers in medicine.

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Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

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Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

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300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
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Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,
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To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

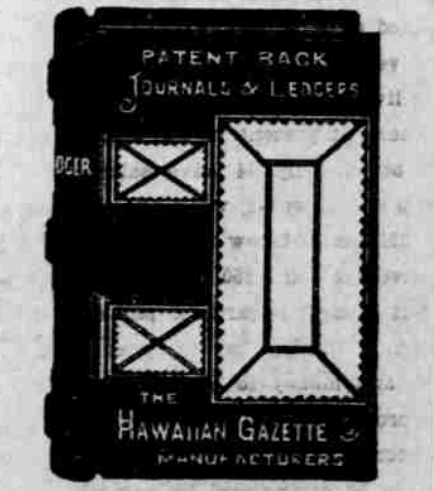
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

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All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

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Refuse Imitations. Established 1854. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896.

According to appearances, Senator McCandless and the Minister of Finance won't be the ones responsible for any failure to place a proper display of figures before the taxpayers of the country.

The Pittsburg Dispatch tells of a new invention whereby motormen of the electric cars can telephone to headquarters while their car is in motion. In Honolulu the street cars can stop while the driver goes into a neighboring house to telephone, and then not lose time on the run.

New York legislators are considering a bill making it a misdemeanor to place on any road or path any substance likely to injure bicycle tires. In Hawaii the interest of the legislators is at present centered in getting some roads to put the obstruction on. Consideration of the bicycles will doubtless come later.

A number of manufacturers of Birmingham, England, do a profitable business in turning out gods for various races, as well as crowns for the kings. The gods, as a rule, are cheap affairs, while the crowns are valued at from \$5 to \$500. At present there is a slight falling off in the market for crowns, as silk hats are coming into style as a mark of sovereignty among the savage kings. When Christian countries allow the manufacture of heathen gods and silk-hat crowns, there is unquestionably a fruitful field of labor for the home missionary.

The United States Senate Committee on Immigration has introduced a measure to make the ability to read and write one of the qualifications required by all aliens over fourteen years of age who wish to enter the country. The bill provides that the immigrant must be able to read and write any portion of the constitution, in whatever language he may be the most familiar. Failure to comply with this regulation means a return to the land from whence he came at the expense of the steamship company. With the possible exception of the contract labor, Hawaii could make good use of such a law.

The spirit of "criticism uncalled for" has struck one of the members of the House in a delicate spot. It is healthful exercise to air opinions upon matters of public interest, but no man ought to enter upon the field without he is willing to take pleasantly as good as he sends, and if his opponent happens to be a better man, look smiling when he gets the worst of it. The Executive have to meet a good deal of criticism, but that is no reason why they should stand with their hands behind them and say nothing, while Tom, Dick and Harry fire away, each in his own peculiar style.

Since making fine points of law in the matter of selling foreign newspapers appears to be the order of the day, it will be well for the members of the Salvation Army to take care that they are properly protected. Under the revision of the law, by the act that has just passed the Legislature, any person selling the War Cry in the manner it has been sold upon the streets is liable to arrest and fine. We know of no one who would be inclined to decrease the revenue derived by the Army from the sale of their papers, but at the same time the law makes no provision to exempt them from paying a license.

Before the people can form a correct opinion upon the tax system of the country, Prof. Rontgen's X ray or some other ray ought to be applied on the tax returns as they exist to-day. There is a general feeling that something is wrong, and the major portion of the burden of criticism is placed upon the planters. This may be just, and it may not. A community can evolve theories for the solution of problems, but the theories do more harm than good, until there is something more than a vague impression to work from. Facts and

figures are what is needed, if satisfactory and reasonably correct conclusions are to be drawn.

The consideration of the Honolulu sewerage problem cannot be brought to the attention of the Legislature any too soon. The problem of taxation, liquor traffic, and even the roads and bridges may well be classed as secondary to the problem of properly guarding the public health. There is hardly a citizen in the country who does not feel that discussion should give way to action. Under present conditions the dangers are on the increase, and from a purely financial standpoint we cannot afford to run the risk of serious epidemics. Some sort of a sewerage system is needed, this is established. Now let us get down to business, decide what the system shall be, and then go ahead with the work.

A London magazine remarks that it is rather startling to learn that Rev. John Watson, the Presbyterian minister who has won fame as the creator of "Drumtochty," is not a Scotchman at all. He was born in Manningtree, Essex, so that he is not even a North-countryman. But he was educated in Perth, Stirling and Edinburgh, and his first parish was Logie, which is the original of "Drumtochty." He only stayed three years in the parish. It is twenty years since he quitted it for a Southern charge, and it was only the other day that on the appeal of Dr. Robertson-Nicol he resurrected his reminiscences in the story which has obtained such a world-wide celebrity.

Within the last few weeks some of the representatives of the press who are numbered as residents of the country have apparently been inspired with an ambition to see to what extreme they can air private affairs of the community without being taken seriously to task. Whatever the statutes may be, there is a common law among the people of this community that the privacy of the home shall remain inviolate from the law. These buildings are mere iron shells, dropped in here and there on the principal street fronts, in a manner which, to say the least, does not add to the architectural beauty of the business portion of our city. We know of no reason why these buildings should not be put up in the rear of business blocks, or anywhere out of sight from the street. The way they are springing up at present, however, not only mars the general appearance of the street, but often times tends to injure adjoining property holders. It will be a wise move to keep the number of corrugated iron buildings within a minimized minimum.

For the first time in the history of the country the Legislature is to be treated to a public demonstration against the encroachments of the Asiatics. If present plans are carried out, the working force of the Portuguese colony is to appear en masse before the members of the Legislature on Wednesday. As to the cause for grievance, we can speak more positively when the exact character of the petitions is made known. If it is to be a general demand for the expulsion of the Asiatics, we would suggest that the best way to attain the object of their desires is for the Portuguese to spend some time in thinking out a rational solution of the problem they call upon the Legislature to attack. It is a matter that cannot be finished up and put aside with a turn of the hand. Sober, earnest thought, with a careful balancing of the varied interests of the country, is what is needed to set the wheels turning in the right direction. Petitions presented in person will have their effect, but that does not settle the matter.

COMPETITION OF THE ORIENT.

The increasing agitation on the question of Oriental competition, particularly in Australia and the United States, is beginning to attract attention in Japan, and the papers of that country are searching for material to prove that the cheap labor of that country is not to be feared.

About the only American exponent of the Oriental cause is the New York Maritime Register, which is of the opinion that the American people are easily alarmed, and, although Japan may be ambitious, it is impossible to break the power now held by the leading commercial nations. It is asserted that the Western nations will not consent to be deprived of their gains in the easy manner that some predict.

Of one of the new steamship lines

that is backed by Japanese capital it says:

"The fact is that at the conclusion of the late war the company found itself in possession of steamers for which it had not sufficient employment at home, and of a large sum of money, representing profits last year, which it chose to employ in extending its operations, rather than in enriching its shareholders. The idea that because the Japanese have increased their fleet by a few thousand tons they are about to rival the great shipowning countries of the West is too absurd to need confutation. In competition with Japan we have nothing whatever to fear."

A very significant addendum to these remarks, so full of assurance, is the suggestion that "it becomes us to be on our guard." The vital question now before the United States, and not of the least importance to this country, is just what form this guardianship shall assume. It cannot come in the form of class legislation, as Japan at the present time has been allowed the rights of the most favored nation. After a full investigation has been made, however, it will be interesting to note whether the people of the United States will consider the situation sufficiently serious to abrogate treaty relations. Such a conclusion seems hardly probable, but it is within the possibilities.

A QUESTION OF IRON BUILDINGS.

A petition will soon be placed before the Legislature calling for a revision of the law relating to the character of buildings within the fire limits. The present law requires that buildings shall be constructed of either brick, stone or iron. It was no doubt the intention that the law should not only result in a better protection of the business portion of the city, but also do away with the shanty-like structures that now grace many of the leading streets. Of late, however, there has been an epidemic of "lean-tos," built of corrugated iron, which in their construction come within the letter of the law. These buildings are mere iron shells, dropped in here and there on the principal street fronts, in a manner which, to say the least, does not add to the architectural beauty of the business portion of our city. We know of no reason why these buildings should not be put up in the rear of business blocks, or anywhere out of sight from the street. The way they are springing up at present, however, not only mars the general appearance of the street, but often times tends to injure adjoining property holders. It will be a wise move to keep the number of corrugated iron buildings within a minimized minimum.

NECESSITY FOR ACTION.

The action of the Senate with regard to the funds of the Board of Education completely paralyzed the action of that body. The allowance for pay roll was at the rate of \$15,000 per month, and the actual pay roll for the month of February was \$15,167.25. Unless the House of Representatives comes to the rescue it will be impossible to have any further expansion of the schools. It is very evident that it would be useless to build school houses if there are no funds to pay teachers to teach in them.

The only way to avert the difficulty, if no relief is given, would be to close the schools when the funds were exhausted, or to reduce the salaries, which with very few exceptions only afford a bare living for the teachers. Of the 269 teachers at present in the employ of the board, only 44 have salaries of \$1,000 and upwards, while the remaining 225 range below \$900 per annum, the average being \$50 per month. This is but a small reward for painstaking labor. A teacher has to spend much time and money to become fitted for the profession, and it is very evident that economy cannot, or certainly ought not, to be commenced by any cutting down of the pittance which most teachers receive.

Not only is the Board prevented from expanding the schools, but it will be impossible to advance the salaries of such of the assistant teachers as have, under the schedule in use by the Board, earned by length of service and ability a clear right to an advance. We understand the Board has a graduated list

of salaries which has been, as far as possible, carried out under the administration of Hon. W. R. Castle and Professor W. D. Alexander. Under these circumstances it is to be hoped that the committee report to the House may be acted upon.

THE REGISTRATION LAW.

The vital question in the Registration Act now before the Legislature is whether the Anglo-Saxon and the Hawaiian is to be protected against the inroads of the Asiatic. The assertion has been made time and again, and the general trend of affairs in this country general trend of affairs in the country try is at the parting of the roads, and is to go either to the Asiatic or the Anglo-Saxon. Oriental competition has made and is making its power felt in a manner that there is no mistaking. Merchants feel it, mechanics feel it, day laborers feel it. No one with an eye half open to the conditions that surround us can fail to appreciate the fact that further legislation is required to continue the present equilibrium among the laborers of the country and bring about a state of affairs more favorable to the advance of the American and the European.

The Chinese restriction laws passed in 1892 stand in evidence of the conviction of the people of this country that the time has come when the agricultural labor of the country must be kept within certain bounds. No one with the best interests of the country at heart has opposed the restriction laws already on the statute books, and we fail to see why there should be opposition to supplementary laws that will result in more effectually carrying out present statutes. The act restricting Chinese immigration passed in 1892 provides that "no Chinese except women who have relatives by marriage or blood residing in this Kingdom, children under ten years of age who have parents residing in the Kingdom, clergymen, teachers and merchants heretofore residing and doing business in this Kingdom" shall be allowed to enter the country except upon the condition "that while here he will engage in no trading or mechanical occupation other than domestic service or agricultural labor in the field or in sugar or rice mills."

This law also provides that when any Chinese shall cease to follow the vocations designated he shall leave the country.

This is the law, and we take it for granted that it is acceptable to the body politic of the nation. After this law has been in operation about three years it is stated by the planters that Chinese coming to the country under its provisions are constantly deserting the plantations. Where do they go? No one knows. There is no way of tracing them. During the last three or four months about 1,500 Chinese laborers have been brought to the country for the plantations, and of that number fifteen or more have deserted and cannot be found. It is well known that these men did not desert in order to go to another plantation.

So far as the Chinese are concerned, the Registration Act is simply a supplemental law, made necessary in order to make the present statutes effective. While it may be looked upon as a relic of monarchical rule, the fact still remains that we have a peculiar condition to face, and must use the best possible methods at hand in dealing with it. We have now a large proportion of our population who are escaping taxation merely from the lack of ability to keep run of them. It is estimated that the registration of the population will increase the revenue of the country by at least \$20,000, and the chief of the tax bureau is authority for the statement that the amount realized will be even larger. It is clearly demonstrated that the expenses of carrying out the law will be more than covered by the income derived from the enforcement of the registration. The opposition that has arisen on the ground that the law will work a hardship on account of citizens being required to have their registration papers on hand when traveling from one part of the country to another is decidedly trivial when the general benefits to the American, the Hawaiian and the European are taken into account. It is not for the particular discomfort experienced by law-abiding citizens that the measure is advocated, but rather for their protection from the inroads of those classes who will attempt and now succeed in evading the existing statutes.

KATE FIELD'S BUDGET.

Christmas Day Among the Churches.

CHINESE HAVE GOOD MEMORIES.

Miss Field Tells About Christmas Day Festivities—An Hour at the Chinese Church—Fireworks Galore—The Influence of the Church Among Them.

HONOLULU, Dec. 26, 1895.—Had yesterday been the Fourth of July there could not have been less peace on earth. Firecrackers took possession of the town. Considering the many Sunday schools, and the knowledge among juveniles of all races of the significance of the day, this anomalous demonstration would surprise me, had I not ceased to be surprised at anything occurring on these islands. A country that rains without provocation and stops raining without provocation; that is even eccentric enough to invent a rain warrant to wet but one side of the street; that stamps out cholera in a few weeks, though Honolulu has no sewerage system; a country that makes revolutions almost without bloodshed and suppresses insurrections through the medium of those who led them; a country that has one season all the year around, where all signs fail and monotony kills time, is without precedent, and can be judged by no foreign standard.

Yes, I listened to the Christmas service at the English church (St. Andrew's Cathedral) to an accompaniment of firecrackers. Don't assume that these crackers supplied the place of an organ. Never a door or window is shut in Honolulu from January to December, so what goes on in the open concerns the preacher, the speaker and the musician. Stone pavements would make life a burden.

I fancy that the use of firecrackers on Christmas is due to a heterogeneous lot of boys, who, having no proper vent for their animal spirits, seek solace in the most noise to be had, for the least money. A departing circus that for weeks has reaped a rich harvest rather clinches a theory that I am ready to renounce on the presentation of a better.

Christianizing of the Chinese.

Whatever doubt there may be as to the advisability of attempting to Christianize the Chinese on their native heath, there can be no question about the value of the work done here among the Chinese by F. W. Damon, a son of the old Bethel missionary, Father Damon, and a brother of S. M. Damon, the present Minister of Finance. As I sat on Christmas eve in the Chinese church, crowded to suffocation with the parents, sisters, cousins and aunts of the children who were to celebrate the birth of Christ, I saw some good in a system of contract labor that in a few years has well-nigh converted these islands into an Asiatic colony. Assuming that the majority of Chinese parents send their children to Sunday school for the purpose of gaining knowledge of English, Anglo-Saxon influence is bound to impress pliant children. The growth of seed thus planted may be slow, but with so tenacious a race it is sure. The Chinese have memories.

"Why do you put all the women on one side of the church and all the men on the other?" I asked Mr. Damon, who was talking Chinese to the boys engaged in lighting the great Christmas tree. "Because it is the Chinese custom. In China a partition separates the sexes in public. We have done away with that, but we can't reform too fast, you know. Some of our boys have cut off their pigtails, and gradually we are making headway. Did you know that this country is the first to abolish the small feet torture? No Chinese girls born or reared here can be subjected to that outrage."

So the heaven works. The exercises that evening consisted of songs, anthems and recitations, as well rendered as could be expected from little people who, with the least of musical ears, are wrestling with a strange tongue and a new kind of civilization. What struck me most was the earnestness of the wee kindergartners and the intense interest of the adult audience, arrayed in their finest silks and embroideries, when they had them. Mothers with babies, little girls carrying younger children, listened and looked with an eagerness that, to me, was pathetic. That night was an oasis in their patient, barren, hard-working lives.

At the Portuguese Celebration.

To attend two Sunday school celebrations in four languages in one night is a feat which I performed on Christmas eve for the first and probably last time in my life. Not far from the Chinese church is the Portuguese, which was filled with well dressed children and their parents and friends. Portugal is far nearer American than China, and, of course, the singing and recitations were better. In fact, there was nothing remarkable in this exhibition, except the advance of the children over their parents. Vivacity of expression was far more apparent in the Latin than in the Mongolian faces. The little imp that sat beside me was as pronounced a flirt as I ever saw in short petticoats. Fixing her bright eyes first on my Japanese fan and then on me, she undertook to hypnotize the fan away from me. When that charm failed she coquettishly took

the fan and smilingly said: "Give me." As I made no resistance, the child played with what was to her a luxury, opened and shut it and endeavored to excite the envy of her companions by displaying her acquisition.

"If I give you that fan what will you say?" I asked.

"Thank you."

"Well, it is yours, provided you promise to be a good little girl." The child promised, and I'm sure I threw an apple of discord into the school, for even as I left during the exhibition, that imp had contrived to stir up a small hornet's nest among the children on her bench by refusing to let one of them touch that fan. What Chinese or Japanese child would have displayed such unmitigated selfishness?

All the Portuguese here were imported as laborers on sugar plantations. Coming from the Azores, they are not the best of their race. Their posterity, however, bid fair to make excellent citizens.

The Japanese had their Christmas tree last night. Arranged by themselves, it was tasteful and unpretentious. As a very agreeable dinner party took me away from the church before the children assembled, I can draw no comparison between them and their celestial neighbors. Other opportunities, however, will come.—Kate Field in the Chicago Times-Herald.

Land Sales.

Land Agent J. F. Brown sold Government lands at noon Saturday. Three lots at Waianae were sold to the Waianae Company for \$610, \$100 and \$100, the upset prices. The land at Kalihi, 4.2 acres, went to the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. for \$2,000. Small lot in Kaupo, Maui, sold to Charles Lennox for \$26.

The mounted patrol, in command of Captain Renken, had a very spirited drill on the Makiki baseball grounds Saturday afternoon. President Dole, Attorney General Smith, Marshal Brown, Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and others were present. The horses were drilled and made to lie down in a most satisfactory manner. Several volleys were fired over them by the patrolmen.

A general simultaneous census of the world for the year 1900 is asked for by the International Statistical Institute. It can be taken if slight modifications in the time of their regular censuses are made by the chief countries of the world. Portugal, Denmark, the United States, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary and Sweden will regularly take their censuses on different days of the year 1900. Holland on the last day of 1899; Norway on the first day of 1901, and Great Britain, France and Italy later in the year.



Miss Katie Rosenkrantz
Ulster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:" "Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form."

Sores Appeared on My Face

and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well. Miss KATIE ROSENKRANTZ, Ulster, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

BY AUTHORITY.

RECORDS OF MARRIAGES.

All persons having in their possession the Marriage Records kept by any person authorized to Solemnize Marriage in these Islands, who may have deceased or have left the Country, are hereby requested, in accordance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Act approved December 30th, 1894, to deposit the same at the Interior Office.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 13th, 1896,
1742 34

RECEIVING PETITIONS.

A Number in the Legislature Yesterday.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL AGAIN.

Public Ground Item—"The Great Ob-
jector." Objects—Minister Smith
Declares Himself—Proportions of
National Ensign—Decorations, Etc.

Twenty-sixth Day.

Monday, March 23.

After the opening preliminaries the Secretary read a communication from the House, stating that House Bill No. 8, defining the duty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in connection with the military, had passed third reading.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Senator Holstein's bill to recodify the Civil Code. It was recommended that the work be done at once.

Senator Brown reported that the bill referring to decision of water right controversies had been translated.

Senator Lyman asked for more time for the consideration of the Pali road improvements.

Senator Holstein gave notice of a bill to amend chapter 8 of the Election law. Senate Bill No. 14, on contested elections, passed the second reading and was made the special order for Tuesday.

Senate Bill No. 15, appointing a commission for revising the Civil Code, passed the second reading. It will be revised by the Printing Committee and come up for final reading Wednesday.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Brown, from the Committee on Passed Bills, reported House Bill No. 5, relating to the preservation of court records, and House Bill No. 11, relating to the sale of foreign goods and merchandise, had been placed before the President for his signature.

Senate Bill No. 16, relating to water rights, was read the first time and referred.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced the passage in third reading of House Bill No. 11, relating to the vending of goods, wares and merchandise, and its reference to the Committee on Passed Bills; also the transmission of certified copy of Senate Bill relating to the auditing of Legislative accounts.

Storm of Petitions.

Rep. Richards presented a petition signed by ten residents of Laupahoehoe, asking that a special appropriation of \$1,500 be made for the purpose of opening a road to the Government road at Kilauea. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Kamaoaha presented a petition from Napoosop, praying that an appropriation of \$1,500 be made for the purpose of building a public storehouse at that place and also for the improvement of the landing. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Rycroft presented a petition from Puna praying for a reassessment of homestead lands at that place. Referred to Finance Committee.

Rep. Halualani presented a petition from Ewa with sixty-nine signatures attached, praying for an appropriation of \$2,000 for the building of a new road from Halawa to Pukaki hill, near the new cemetery. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Kamaoaha presented a petition from the Leper Settlement at Molokai which was presented to a committee at a public meeting held recently in Kalaupapa, as follows:

First—That the Leper Settlement be supplied with Dr. M. Goto's medicines and remedies as formerly.

Second—That the Baldwin and Pauahi homes be supplied with the medicines necessary for the bath.

Third—That public baths be provided at Kalaupapa, and that these be made free to the people of the settlement. Referred to Sanitary Committee.

Thou Shalt Not.

Rep. Band reported for the Committee on Public Health, to whom was referred the petition asking that all restrictions on harbor fishing be removed. The committee found that the matter had been before the Board of Health on several occasions, the reason being the smallness of the harbor and hence its liability to contamination. It had been thought best by them to delay the matter of removing restrictions until it was deemed perfectly safe to do so. The committee did not wish to go against this stand of the Board of Health on the matter, and therefore could not recommend the adoption of anything contrary.

Rep. Kamaoaha could not see that the committee had recommended any action. They had simply referred to the Board of Health as having opposed it. Moved that the report be accepted and laid on the table.

Rep. Bond—I think that the statements of the committee are very plain. The motion of Rep. Kamaoaha carried.

Public Lands Committee Report. Rep. Rycroft reported for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred certain sections of the Appropriation bill as follows:

Commissioner of Public Lands. "The appropriations under this head are for the salaries of the officials

charged with the carrying out of the Land Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Salary of Land Commissioner \$6000.

"We consider that this is a reasonable salary for the office, considering the duties of the office and the qualifications required of the incumbent.

Salary of Secretary and Sub-Agent, Fifth Land District, \$1800.

"This officer, besides being the Sub-Agent for the island of Oahu, will be the chief clerk in the office of the Commission. He will keep the accounts, minutes and records of the Commission and supervise the collection of moneys due the Government from leases and purchases of lands.

Salary of First Clerk, \$2400.

"This salary is for an assistant in the office of the Commission. As we recommend the following item be stricken out. We also recommend the passage of the preceding items as in the bill.

Salary of Second Clerk, \$900.

"We are of the opinion that a second clerk will not be absolutely necessary during the next two years. We recommend that this item be stricken out. We also recommend the passage of the preceding items as in the bill.

Pay of Sub-Agent, \$1420.

"The whole of this amount will not be expended unless the work increases to such an extent as to warrant an increase in the present salaries of sub-agents. We recommend that the item pass.

Pay of Rangers, \$1320.

"This appropriation will not be expended unless it becomes necessary. It is somewhat problematical at present what the result of the Land Act will be. If it is a success, as it seems likely it will be, the work of carrying it out will rapidly increase, and if the lands are taken up as they are opened up and become available, it will be necessary to employ rangers to watch the lands and see that the conditions upon which they are acquired are carried out. We therefore recommend that this item pass.

Bureau of Survey.

"We have carefully investigated and considered the appropriations for salaries under this head, and we are of the opinion that they should pass at the rates fixed in the bill. A great deal of work is being done in this bureau, and much more is required to be done. To cut down the staff of the bureau would be to cripple this branch of the Government. We recommend that the word 'engineer' be stricken out of the fourth, fifth and sixth lines as being inappropriate. The salaries therein provided for are for surveyors and for draughtsmen."

On motion of Rep. Kamaoaha, report of committee accepted and laid on the table, to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

Rep. Rycroft reported for the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred Sec. 3 of "An Act to provide for improving the streets in the town of Hilo, Island of Hawaii," and the proposed amendment thereto fixing the width of Waiannuene street at fifty-four feet, as follows:

"It appears that the Government has signified its intention of fixing the width of Waiannuene street at fifty-four feet, and that the intention will, no doubt, be carried out, unless some good reason will require a change. We do not think it wise, however, to bind the Executive to make that street exact width, believing that some latitude should be allowed to meet contingencies that may arise. We recommend that the section pass as in the bill."

Upon motion of Rep. Halualani, the committee report was accepted and laid on the table for consideration with the bill.

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing Committee, that the replies of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in answer to the questions of Rep. Kamaoaha had been printed; also House bill providing for the importation of kerosene oil for fuel and mechanical purposes.

Dimensions of National Ensign. Minister Cooper announced his intention of introducing a bill fixing the dimensions of the national ensign.

Halt! Petitions.

Rep. Robinson presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That no petition be received after April 1, 1896.

Rep. Richards—it seems to me that the member is clipping us a little too short. I would recommend that the date be fixed at April 15th. Making the date so close does not give people on the other islands a fair chance to get in their bids.

Rep. Kamaoaha said that the previous speaker was right, so far as he went, but in his opinion he did not go far enough. The date should be fixed at April 30th.

Rep. Robertson stated that he believed the resolution should be adopted. The whole country had been given ample notice of the time of opening of the Legislature. One year and a half was certainly time enough to consider what petitions were to be presented. In the beginning of the present session of the House had met from twenty to thirty minutes every morning for about a fortnight. Why were the petitions not presented at that time? There was plenty of time to ventilate them. The member from Kohala seemed to be under the impression that the session of the present Legislature was a six months' sitting, as in the days gone by. It might be well to remember that the limit was ninety days.

Minister Smith referred to the Constitution and pointed out the place where it was given as a right to any citizen to present a petition at any time during the sessions of the Legislature. He questioned the propriety of introducing such a resolution, when the people had a Constitutional right to petition when they wanted to.

Rep. Kamaoaha's First Intention. Rep. Kamaoaha said it was his first intention to move that the resolution

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
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MOST PERFECT MADE.

Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterants. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

20 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

be tabled, but he didn't quite like to do that. The House represented the people, and as such should be their mouth-piece at all times. The people must be listened to—not ignored. As it was, they had to wait until the introduction of bills and learn of the action taken on them, through the columns of the newspapers, before deciding upon what to do. Petitions could not in any way effect or interfere with the work of the House.

Rep. Robertson Withdrews Resolution. Rep. Robertson—The point made by the Attorney-General is a good one, and I ask to withdraw my resolution.

Third reading of the Registration bill announced.

Rep. Robertson said he was not present during the second reading of the bill, and he had taken his cue from the newspapers, which conveyed the idea that a certain section had been referred to the Judiciary Committee to be amended. The Secretary's minutes and the decision of the House conveyed special instructions to the committee. He had made his report on the newspaper statement, so, of course, he had no report bearing on the matter, as desired by the House.

Second reading of Senate Bill No. 6, relating to widening streets in Hilo, Hawaii, announced.

The report of the committee was to the effect that the third section pass as in the bill.

Minister Smith thought the section had better pass as in the bill. It was a questionable matter to limit the width of the street by law. If, later, the Government found it necessary to make the street sixty instead of fifty-four feet, it would be necessary to pass another Act of legislation.

Rep. Kamaoaha said it was a wise provision to fix by law the width of the streets. People would then know "what is what." Upon houses being built, there would be no danger of the Government coming along and moving them back. It would not do to have matters left in that kind of a mess. People did not, as a general thing, care to pay for moving their buildings back and forth, which would surely result, if the Government was allowed control of the matter.

Give the Government a Margin.

Rep. Robertson said that the speaker had answered his own argument. Hilo was being built up very quickly, and might at some future date rival Honolulu or even San Francisco. Conceding the argument of the former speaker, would it not be well to allow a margin for such growth? Under such hopeful circumstances, would it do to make hard and fast laws saying that "thus far and no further shalt thou go?" The hands of the Government should not be tied. It was decidedly a bad precedent to set down any specific width to a street. If the argument from the Hilo representative should prevail, then weep Honolulu! No matter how the present or future conditions might change, the streets must needs remain as arranged for in the law. Manifestly, this was not in the line of sound reasoning. There must be a margin. Speaking in regard to Hilo, one man's interests should not be allowed for one moment to balance against those of the community at large.

Another View.

Rep. Richards said that that would be straight if it were not for the inconvenience that might be created by the changing of the width of the streets by the Government. They could change from fifty-four to sixty and back again to fifty-four, if they so choose, and where were the people concerned? This wave, like motion, might not be so hilling to a person's feelings when put in such a light.

The Margin Allowed.

Rep. Rycroft was in favor of allowing the section to stand as in the bill, and made a motion to that effect. There would be no harm in leaving the matter in the hands of the Government to change when they found that the existing circumstances demanded such action. Motion of Rep. Rycroft carried.

Bill then passed its second reading, and upon motion of Rep. Kamaoaha, was ordered typewritten and read for the third time Tuesday.

First reading Senate Bill No. 8 announced.

What Are We Doing?

After several of the supplementary items of appropriation had been passed, Rep. Robertson arose and said that he did not see how the House could well vote on the various items of the bill under consideration when it was not known how matters were going to come out in regard to salaries and pay-rolls.

Minister Damon answered that it was in the province of the Minister of Finance to outline a statement of the

ordinary settlements and receipts from the proposed bills. After that the matter was in the hands of the Legislature to accept or adopt, to take away from one place and add to another.

It was the sentiment of the House that the reading of the bill should be proceeded with, as it was only the first reading. It would be well gone over and shown to the public.

Give Us More Money!

When the item of \$500 for roads and bridges in the district of Ewa was read, Rep. Halualani ran the index finger of his left hand around the inside of his collar, shrugged his shoulder, and suggested that \$500 be multiplied by 2. The appropriation in the bill was not enough to mend the roads and bridges in the district of Ewa. Torrents of water rushing from the mountains in the vicinity often poured down boulders which ripped up the road and destroyed the bridges. Previous Legislatures had been petitioned, but a deaf ear had always been turned.

Rep. Richards said that if previous Legislatures had persisted in turning a deaf ear to such a petition it was a very good sign that it did not merit consideration.

Do Not Recall the Past.

Rep. Halualani—The member has no right to get up here and call up the doings of previous Legislatures.

Rep. Richards—I claim the floor, Mr. Speaker! I simply sat down to give the gentleman a chance to speak, but I want the floor now.

Rep. Halualani—As I was going on to say—

Rep. Richards—I appeal to the House if the Speaker refuses to intervene.

Rep. Halualani turned around, dusted off his seat and sat down, with a show of deep agitation.

Tears Flow

There was pity in the eyes of the Representatives as they gazed at the man who wanted a sure footing provided for the people of Ewa, and after Rep. Richards had finished speaking, his remarks not being antagonistic to the petition of Rep. Halualani, the House voted that the sum of \$1,000 be allowed. A glistering tear of happiness on the left of the House, and the reading continued.

"Where Are We At?"

Rep. Richards (laughing)—There wasn't a member in the whole House who knew what he was voting on just then.

Rep. Winston—I didn't just get onto that motion.

Through the suggestion of Minister Smith the expenses for opium were put at \$4,000.

At 12:10 the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Honolulu Fire Department, \$14,600. Passed.

Electric lights, \$13,200. Passed.

Electric light, \$2,000. Passed.

Rep. Richards asked for a reconsideration of the first item, Honolulu Fire Department; motion withdrawn; item passed.

Public grounds, \$2,500.

Rep. Rycroft—What does that mean? Minister King—For material and supplies for Emma and Thomas Squares and Executive grounds.

Rep. Halualani said the translation in Hawaiian edition read public grounds. Asked that it be corrected. Item passed.

Minister Smith said he wanted the number of parks increased. There is a place opposite P. C. Jones' residence which I hope to see made into a park. The Government, I trust, will be able to make an exchange with the Bishop estate for this place.

Rep. Richards asked how many parks there are in Honolulu that the people have the use of.

Minister King read the list of parks and places for which this appropriation would be used.

Rep. Richards—This looks to me like a place where money can be saved. It is double what it was before, and there is something left from the last appropriation. The only difference that I can see is the new parade ground. I move the item pass at \$1,500.

Minister Smith—The appropriation was cut down to \$1,500 in 1894. I notice that whenever an item for Honolulu comes up the member from Hilo (Richards) objects and wants a cut, but when a Hilo item is read no objection is offered.

Rep. Richards—Hilo never gets anything.

Minister Smith (continuing)—You sit down a moment; when I am through you can talk. With a population of 30,000 people, there are few places where people can go. I am in favor of a boulevard in Hilo, and of any other public improvement that will help the town. I have been away since last season, in New Zealand, and found in every city places of recreation for the people. We have rum shops and other such resorts, but we have few public places. I do not say this to taunt the Representative from Hilo. (Rep. Richards)—That's what you do. Very well, let it go. We are all human. I do not want the appropriation in my department cut down, though the Minister of Finance thinks I ask too much money, but when the appropriation for the Finance Department comes up he does not object to an increase. If the Hilo member does not look out for Hilo, I don't know who will, and if the Honolulu members do not look out for Honolulu, I don't know who will.

Rep. Rycroft—The Attorney General is always saying of the members from Hilo that they are kicking too much. Hilo has had no public improvements for, I may say, twenty years. I favor what he says about improvements. I don't think we have enough. I know about Sydney. In three minutes one may get into the country and find little children playing—one forgets the town five minutes after leaving it. I think if the roads around Hawaii were opened up the taxes will treble in a few years. Let us have the necessities first, those which will bring us increased taxes, and then have the luxuries. Let us go slow. I do not object to the item; it is

not much, and I know from my own experience that tools have to be replaced. I move the item pass as in the bill.

Minister Smith—In regard to the matter of opening roads on Hawaii, I think every word the member has spoken is correct. The loan bill will provide for such improvements. At the same time, matters that have been established should have attention.

Rep. Richards—The remarks of the Attorney General were entirely unnecessary. Hilo has had absolutely nothing outside of \$2,000. I have made myself numerous in the appropriation bill, but I have decided to let up. It's no use. It is a well known fact that the Attorney General has no use for Hilo, and Hilo has no use for him. We are told the appropriation for police is necessary. If we appropriate for public parks, then the amount must be taken from other and necessary things. The Attorney General has advised us to grab what we can. That is his plan as expressed in his remarks. It is not right for any man to criticize members for their actions, especially one of the Executive.

Rep. Rycroft—Regarding the Hilo feeling against the Attorney General, I must say that I do not wish to be counted among the number.

Amendment lost; item passed as in the bill.

Printing and advertising, \$8,500.

Rep. Kamaoaha asked what the item meant.

Minister King—All printing, in the Interior Department.

Expense of election, \$15,000. Passed.

Forests and nurseries, \$12,347.

Rep. Kamaoaha—Does this include the Makiki forest?

Minister King read the list for which money would be used.

Rep. Rycroft—What will be done with the ground when the old nursery is moved. Cannot it be made into a park?

Minister King—The matter has not been considered.

Rep. Kamaoaha asked that it be referred to Committee on Public Lands. Carried.

Aid to Queen's Hospital, \$20,000, conditioned that certain persons shall be treated free.

Minister Smith—Care should be exercised in this matter. If it is made free there would be no end to the persons who would come here and stay for free treatment. With careful supervision I suppose it could be made a little freer than it now is, but with all the charitable institutions and endowed beds it would be foolish to throw the doors open to everyone. Passed.

Expenses of filing and recording of boundaries, \$100. Passed.

Kapiolani Park Association, \$2,500.

Rep. Kamaoaha wanted the item referred. This item has been going on for years, but when anything goes on at the park I am asked to pay admission. I favor public parks, but I don't think it is right to charge admission into a place supported by public money.

Minister Smith explained that this was only on race days. However, he was willing to have the item referred.

Rep. Hanua—There is something there that needs attention. I attended the Evangelical Alliance in 1894, and with some friends went out there. When my friends returned they were in tears. They had taken tips from a welcher and lost their money. I think it is wrong to appropriate money to an association that encourages horse racing.

Rep. Cluney explained the item by saying that the Jockey Club had consented to remove the high fence and let anyone see the races if the Government would appropriate a certain amount of money each session for public improvements.

Minister Smith—Not a dollar of the appropriation goes to the Jockey Club.

On motion of Rep. Kamaoaha the item was referred to committee on Government Lands.

Running expenses of laundries, \$3,300. Passed.

Minister Smith stated that this was for expenses connected with running the new wash house, and that salaries, fires, etc., would be paid out of it. Passed.

Custom house lot, Kahului, \$600.

Departmental incidentals, \$3,000.

Land patent record books, \$2,000.

Curbing and paving Government sidewalks, \$6,000. Passed.

Running expenses, fish market, \$1,000. Passed.

Aid Paradise of Pacific, \$2,200. Passed.

Hilo Fire Department, \$3,450. Passed.

Subsidy steamer between Hawaii, Molokai and Lani, \$5,200.

Rep. Rycroft wanted \$1,200 added on account of service to Pokiki. It is not paying now, but the company is willing to run for \$50 a month.

Rep. Kamaoaha moved item pass. Carried.

Rep. Kamaoaha asked that Mr. Rycroft's amendment be made a separate item and referred to a special committee.

Minister Smith spoke in favor of the item. Carried.

Telephonic connection between North and South Kona, \$3,000. Carried.

Telephonic connection between Pihiki and Hilo court house, \$1,000, conditioned on citizens raising like amount.

Rep. Rycroft—There was considerable talk about this item during the special session. I am the only man in the district who can be called upon to make a contribution. The Wilder S. S. Co. would give \$250, and I would do the same, but that makes only half the amount. Rep. Richards made the estimate on figures I furnished, but the country is growing so that according to Surveyor Bruner the land is two miles wider than it was before. I would ask that the appropriation be made \$1,800, conditioned that people of Puna subscribe \$500. Carried.

Telephonic connection between Hana and Wailuku, Makawao, \$2,500, conditioned on citizens contributing like amount. Carried.

Compensation to Dr. Rodgers, \$280.

Minister Smith explained the item, saying the law regarding labor commission was repealed, but nothing was mentioned regarding Dr. Rodgers' salary, and he continued his labors. Item

Passed.

Compensation of A. Crickley, Ferie, \$1,438.38.

Minister Cooper—This is an item for decorations under aKikakaua and Liliuokalani. Before inserting the item I had a conference with a joint committee on Foreign Affairs, and it was unanimously recommended. The bill was received in October, 1894, and it was been in correspondence ever since then.

Rep. Richards—What would be the intrinsic value of the goods?

Minister Cooper—I cannot tell you. I presume there is a profit to it in the bill. It is the last item of the monarchy, and is a debt that should be paid.

Rep. Richards—How many of these things do we get?

Minister Cooper—The trunk is upstairs, and is full.

Rep. Richards—Well, as I see it, all we get is the item in the bill.

Minister Cooper—I can give you the inventory if you will wait a minute.

Rep. Richards—I guess we had better wait.

By the time Minister Cooper reached the door the Hilo member changed his mind and the bill was ordered paid.

Under suspension of rules a bill, introduced by Minister Cooper, entitled "An Act to define the proportions of the national ensign," was read by title.

On motion it was ordered translated and printed.

Adjourned.

The case of Republic of Hawaii vs. Julien D. Hayne was called in the District Court Friday and at the request of defense was postponed for one week.

Not To Be Tr



COURT NEWS.

Breach of Promise Case — The Cartwrights Reconciled.

The breach of promise case brought by Kahananui (W.) against V. V. Ashford was up for trial yesterday, but owing to the illness of Judge Carter it was postponed until Tuesday next.

Argument in the famous Henrietta opium case was had on Thursday, but no decision rendered. Yesterday the judges of the Supreme Court visited Ewa to inspect the dam, over which the suit in the Tong Tai Wai case was brought.

Henry Waterhouse and William Waterhouse, surviving executors of the estate of John Thomas Waterhouse, have filed their last accounts with a petition for allowance and discharge.

H. E. McIntyre and Mrs. Jane Walker as executors and trustees of the estate of John S. Walker, deceased, and the Wilder Steamship Company as co-defendants in the suit of Bishop & Co. Gibson Estate have filed answer in their own behalf. They present claims aggregating \$33,981.82, and pray that the foreclosure of the prior mortgage of Bishop & Co. over and above the amounts due on such mortgages, shall be applied to the satisfaction of their several claims as aforesaid.

Alexander J. Cartwright and Susie F. Cartwright, by their attorney, C. W. Ashford, have entered a bill in equity, signed at San Francisco in the presence of Consul General Charles T. Wilder, against Bruce Cartwright, Ruth Cartwright and Mary Muriel, their daughters, change a deed of trust. The complainants on March 31, 1894, executed a deed of separation and trust, whereby the residence of Alexander J. Cartwright and \$15,000 were placed in the hands of Bruce Cartwright for the support of Susie F., the wife of Alexander J., and Ruth and Mary Muriel, their daughters. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cartwright, having happily become reconciled, are now mutually desirous of resuming marital relations and residence. Therefore they ask in their complaint that the deed of trust be amended, but still retaining the trust in the hands of Bruce Cartwright, with his consent, and that a guardian ad litem be appointed for the children. Judge Carter has appointed Paul Neumann as such guardian.

Whatever the cause of this frequent depression of spirits, this tendency to self-pity, bad temper and tears, it is dangerous. It is selfish. It robs you of any market value as a worker in the living world about you.

Are you ever half in love with careful death? If you have ever been suddenly confronted with a prospect of certain death, you know once for all that you mean to live. But when anything wounds your feelings, i. e., your self-love, more deeply than you can endure; when the woes of existence more than balance its joys; then perhaps you are ready, with the melancholy Dane, to shuffle off this mortal coil.

When you reach this point you are playing with explosives. It is time for right about face. Depression needs little help to become a disease. It may end with insanity, or that most monstrous of all forms of selfishness—suicide.

We are now quite ready to consider the preventives of so serious a habit. I cannot cure melancholia—that I leave to medicine, philosophy or religion. I can prevent chronic indulgence in the blues, and so avoid the awful results of such indulgence.

First of all, you must have the will to control yourself. You can do it, if you so determine. Be busy about some absorbing work, but not too busy. Walk as far as your strength will permit. Be careful about eating, bathing and sleep. At least one woman I know has a wise husband. If he finds her looking at the world through blue spectacles he promptly gives her a glass of milk and a cracker.

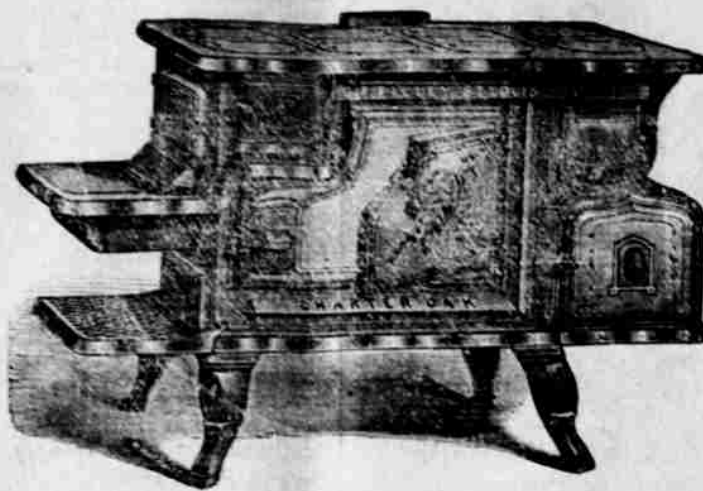
And again white with bright sunlight, if not glowing with the delusive color of rose.

If you are fighting the blues it is sometimes beneficial to read of greater suffering than you have known, but on the whole I advise you to avoid morbid books that make such inroads upon your emotional force. Do not sit long hours alone with your conscience—at least, not yet. Some one has finely said, "Be happy and you will be good."

I find that change is an excellent tonic—change of thought, or change of occupation. Even a change to a more becoming gown is not to be despised. Speaking of the blues, there is a good story told of Whittier. It seems that Elizabeth Stuart Phelps once came to talk with him, and her mood was deepest indigo. When the kindly poet could endure her pessimism no longer he quietly but effectively silenced her with this admonition: "Elizabeth, let thee and me talk about the fashions."

SIBYE.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

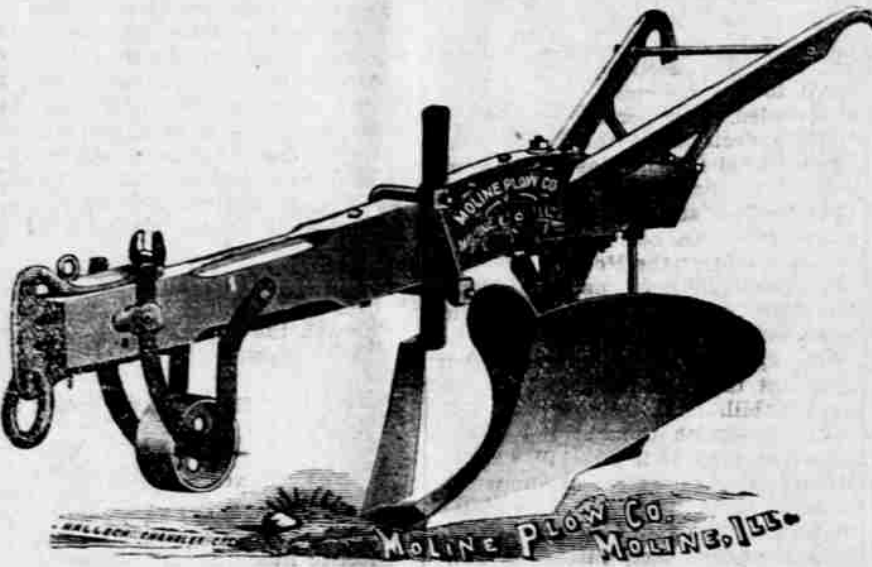
Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Dimond Block, 75-79 King Street.

There is a Time

For everything. And NOW is the time to break up your ground for planting cane. Planners, after trying other kinds of breakers, have come back to the Hail Breakers as being the Best Kind in Use. We have sold a great many within a few weeks, but still have on hand a few 12, 14 and 15 inch. We also have a few more of the celebrated

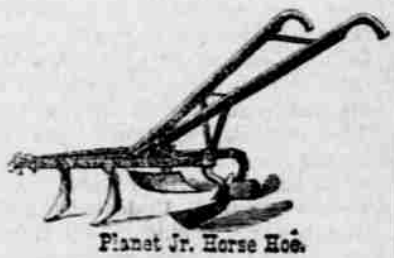


Hall's Furrow Plows:

No plantation is fully equipped without one or more of these. We have in stock a few of the WHEEL WALKING SINGLE PLOWS. This is the best stirring plow ever introduced here, and has fairly revolutionized the cultivation on some of the Hilo and Kau plantations. TRY THEM!

Also, Hall's Steel SIDE HILL BREAKERS, for use on hilly ground, and in use on many of the plantations in places where a steam plow or ordinary breaker will not work.

A number of years ago we introduced from Philadelphia the "Planet Jr. Horse Hoe," and have sold hundreds of them all over the Islands. It is one of the best cultivators ever used on a plantation. We are selling a great many now, and have a few left. Now is the time to use them. Constantly on hand all sizes of



Rice Plows, Harrows, Buckeye Mowers, And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.

The Aluminum Cane Knife

That we have this year introduced has had a wonderful success. We got entirely out, but have just received a new lot. Read this letter:

MASA, NAUAI, JANUARY 30, 1896.

MESSES. E. O. HALL & SON, Honolulu.

DEAR SIRS:—Regarding the aluminum cane knives which you sold us some time ago, allow us to state that same have given us the utmost satisfaction, and we think them superior to any cane knife we have used. The knives are light and durable, and keep a very good edge. The handles are also a great improvement, and are well shaped for Japs. Our men always try to secure an aluminum knife in preference to others, which we think the very best recommendation. We remain,

Yours truly, H. P. FAYE & CO.

We have received other letters just as commendatory.

The Tropic Oil

For Engine and Cylinder is meeting with great success. We thought we had enough to carry us through the season, but have got entirely out. We are expecting a new supply, however, any day, and can supply any orders that may come in, besides some now on our books for delivery. The "Tropic" is a Very High Grade Oil and has given perfect satisfaction where it is being used.

E. O. HALL & SON.

CORNER FORT AND KING STS., HONOLULU.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Fina Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.
£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000
Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0
2—Fire Funds 2,410,992 7 3
3—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.
Revenue Fire Branch 1,540,856 18 7
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,259,821 16 9

£2,800,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

— And Dealer in —

LIVE STOCK.

— BREEDER OF —

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and

Young Sussex Bulls,

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes and Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where lovers of the cue can participate.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents, Corner Fort and Queen sts., Honolulu.



Miss Thonie Duke, daughter of Gen. Basil W. Duke who was a leading figure during the unpleasantness in America in 1861, was married at Louisville, Ky., on December 21st to Mr. Sidney Ballou, a prominent young attorney of Honolulu. Miss Duke was a recent visitor to Rome, coming in company with her uncle, Col. Richard J. Morgan, who will be vividly remembered in Southern Ohio as having had some connection with the celebrated Morgan raid, which disturbed the tranquility of the peaceful dwellers of the Miami valley. The cobwebs of the Eternal City are not just the sort of stuff to make bridal veils of, but Miss Duke heroically went through them for her wedding, and taking the step that decided her future home in the Paradise of the Pacific. It seems to have been written in her Book of the Sibyls that she was to become an Hawaiian and an annexationist, thus reversing the principle for which her father fought in 1861.—The Roman Messenger, Rome, Italy.

A dinner to a number of friends of S. G. Wilder was given at Esplanade Monday night. The decorations deserve special mention. A candelabra in the center of the table was surrounded at its base by long fronds of maiden hair ferns, reaching to and hiding part of the candles themselves from view. Artistically set in this mass of ferns were daffodils inclining their yellow heads toward the guests. The table was completely strewn with maiden hair, making a very pretty effect, while at each plate was placed a bunch of beautiful San Francisco violets brought down by the Australia. Seated around the table were Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mrs. Gunn, Misses Molly Atkinson, May Atkinson, Kate McGrew, S. G. Wilder, Dr. Smith and Mr. McElroy of the U. S. S. Adams, Walter Dillingham and W. H. Coney.

Mrs. Theodore Richards gave a tea to Mrs. Jos. H. Richards and Miss Richards at her beautiful home, Kamehameha campus, Saturday afternoon. The drawing-room was prettily decorated, a bank of ferns surmounting the bookcase and vases of carnations of various colors setting off the tea tables to good advantage. The Kamehameha Cadet band, stationed on the lawn near by, furnished music for the occasion. Among those present were: Mrs. Willis, Mrs. W. P. Allen, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. S. N. Castle, Mrs. Day, Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Hobson, and Misses McGrew, MacDonald, Eldredge, Flemming and others.

Miss McGrew entertained a number of friends in a quiet day's outing at her charming country home, Aiea, Sunday, the guests of honor being Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Miss Jolliffe of San Francisco. Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, United States Consul-General and Mrs. Mills, Prof. and Mrs. Maxwell, Miss MacDonald, Miss Belle Walker, H. F. Allen and P. L. Wooster of San Francisco. Dr. Smith of the U. S. S. Adams, G. P. Wilder and others.

An informal evening of music, cards and other pleasant occupations was given by Dr. and Mrs. Howard at their home in Makiiki Tuesday, the event being a remembrance of the birthday of Dr. A. E. Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Gunn, Misses Birnie and Molly Atkinson and Messrs. S. G. Wilder, G. C. Potter, C. H. W. Norton, Armstrong Smith, Charles Hyde and others were present.

The Pacific Tennis Club entertained its lady friends at tennis and tea yesterday afternoon. Mrs. G. P. Wilder and Miss Kate

McGrew presided at the refreshment tables. Among those present were: Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels, Miss Jolliffe, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Howard, Misses Birnie, May Atkinson, Molly Atkinson, Grace Richards, the Misses King and others.

A luau in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Miss Jolliffe, of San Francisco, was given at the Cornwell home last night. Among the fifty and over present were: American Minister and Mrs. Willis, British Commissioner Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mrs. Gunn, the Misses Atkinson and others.

An average of one engagement for every two days of last week is not a bad record for society circles, nor does it disprove the statement that "it never rains but it pours." "Knowing ones" have prophesied a continuance of the storm for a short period, taking in the coming moonlight nights.

The society ladies of the city who have had trouble with the rearing of their Japanese pugs will feel a little better when they learn of the advent in this city of a man who understands the handling of such pets. Colds, fever and indigestion will be a thing of the past.

A dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Dole Wednesday evening. Those present were: British Commissioner Hawes, Prof. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. T. May, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. Henry Castle and the Bishop of Panapolis.

Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane gave a luncheon to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Miss Jolliffe at her home, Waikiki, Saturday. Those present were: Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, the Misses Cornwell, W. H. Cornwell and P. L. Wooster.

Ladies' day at the courts of the Beretania Tennis Club Thursday was well attended. Among those present were: Mrs. Turner, Mrs. C. Atherton, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Gunn, Misses Hartwell, Robinson, the Misses Hart and others.

E. R. Adams and wife are passengers on the Asolun, from Portland to Honolulu. Mr. Adams is the son of the late E. P. Adams, formerly in business here. The couple are on their honeymoon.

THE CATHODE RAY.

There's another new invention Which these scientific crimps Discovered, just to help along, Old Satan and his imps; It is worse than all the others They have brought out in our day, And the name of this new demon Is

the cathode ray.

With this new-fangled lightning They can look a man right through, And see what he is thinking, Tell you what he wants to do, Count the money in his pocket; Then with laughter they will bray When they only find a nickel

With their cathode ray.

Just suppose you have a dollar, And you start out for a feed; But you meet that bill collector Who is wont with you to plead; You have stood him off so often That you think 'twill be but play; But the fellow finds that dollar

With his cathode ray.

From the streets the gossip watch you When your house is in a whirl, And your wife through three partitions Sees you kiss the hired girl; She in anger chides you for it, Then you get a gun and pray For a shot at the inventor

Of that cathode ray.

—Chicago Record.

FOR PEDDLING OPIUM.

Iwata and Hoshina Get Light Sentences.

BOTH CASES TO BE APPEALED.

Witnesses Testify to Facts—Iwata Had the Box—Finest Quality of "Silk" Handled—Shipments to Kanai—Hoshina Secures Bail—Testimony, Etc.

The case of Hoshina and Iwata, charged with dealing in opium, was continued in the District Court yesterday. Hon. Paul Neumann conducted examination for defense, and Marshal Brown for the prosecution.

Furuya called. In telling of his connection with Masui, said he had received a package from him, but did not know contents. Learned afterward in the police office that it was opium. Cannot tell you the date of receipt of this package without looking at my bank book. I knew Masui was coming



IWATA. Sentenced yesterday to fine and imprisonment.

to my place before he came. Had an appointment with him. Subsequently Masui told me package contained opium. Was told that it contained opium. The Attorney-General told me that it contained opium. Never had any dealing in opium before. Did not buy this lot. Masui did so. Masui asked me for money with which to buy opium. Told him I would think the matter over. Came again before noon Saturday. Made up my mind to let him have it. Told him to come to my house in the evening. Said he would like to have the money as soon as possible. Brought the package to my house and asked to leave it there until he went to Hawaii. That is the only business transaction I have had with Masui. My store is on Hotel street. Close it generally between 8 and 11 p. m. Was not open the night Masui brought the opium there; that was on Sunday. I have a striking clock and heard it striking the hours. It was before 9 when Masui came to my store. Never have had any difficulty with Hoshina. He lodged with me in September, I think, 1895. Had his own furniture. He paid to have partition put in the room, and I charged him \$15 for board and lodging. When he left he wanted to take away the partition, but it was nailed. I declined to allow it. Have never had trouble with him regarding under-valuation of goods imported. Once had to pay \$90 on account of mistake of my agents in Japan. I had a certificate from Mr. Fishel setting forth the facts, and made claim on my agents for the amount. Have seen Hoshina write letters in my store. There were other opportunities for knowing that Hoshina was writing letters there by looking over his shoulder. I have been shown letters in my friend's house said to have been written by him. Will not swear that this letter is Hoshina's handwriting. It is similar; have seen in his room letters which from a glance convinced me that were in his handwriting. Did not occupy the same room with him and was not spying on him. Did not get this scheme up against Hoshina to get him out of the Custom House. Masui told me he would like money to buy opium from Hoshina. Masui asked me for money to buy this opium. Masui told me the Friday previous to this that he wanted the money for this purpose. Knew if I loaned the money to Masui I would get it back, unless it was captured by the efficient police. I was not sure about that. I will say that in general this handwriting is that of Hoshina. I cannot particularize. Have not conferred with anyone regarding the case. A police officer told me to come here to the court. Have not conferred with Mr. Doyle. He was at my store last night. Translated a letter addressed to Masui. No signature attached to it. Doyle was not asked what the translation was for. Had no conversation with him regarding Hoshina's case. Do not know how Doyle found that I had the opium. Made confession to Doyle later that I had. There were several persons present when I admitted that I had opium. Have never loaned Masui money to buy opium prior to this case.

Chester A. Doyle called. Know Hoshina; knew him as a parson in Hilo. Iwata I knew in California in 1888. I know Furuya and Masui. About two weeks ago I received a tin case tied with purple string. On Monday, March 9, took package to Marshal's office, where it was opened and found to contain opium. I identify this package as the one. Was instructed to take Masui to Kanai. Arrived there at 3 a. m.; stopped at Japanese hotel and Masui gave me a letter. On receipt I took charge of all his personal effects and brought him to Honolulu. This is the letter. I took him before the District Magistrate and charged him with selling opium. Brought him to Honolulu, where he was locked up. Hoshina lives on Fort street, opposite Chinese church; have visited his rooms three times with an officer who had search warrant. Mr. Hoshina

was present while the officer was searching. Hoshina called me to one side and said I was a fool for interfering with him, and asked me to remain. "Why do you interfere with me? I have never done anything to you. I could make you rich in this matter." Asked him what he meant; said I had a lot of evidence, letters and one thing or another, which he would like to get; said he would pay me for them. Asked him how much; said I would have to put price on them. I declined. Asked me to come following night at 8 and bring all the evidence I could, and he would have the money there to pay me. Following morning Deputy Marshal and myself called on W. O. Smith, explained the matter to him, and I was told to have principal letter photographed. I did this, and on Sunday night Deputy Marshal David Kanai, Captain Renken and myself went to Hoshina's house. They remained outside. I went into Hoshina's room; told him I had brought the evidence he wanted. Let him see the outside of the letter received by him from Iwata and one other. Was not prepared to let me; asked me to leave evidence with him and come next day and get the money. Declined and returned the evidence to the station house. That is the letter I showed to him, folded in this manner. He acknowledged to me that this was his letter. Was no appointment as to place for meeting. Said he would find me, but I did not see him.

R. Hitchcock testified: "Opium was placed in my charge; brought there by either Doyle or Furuya. This is the paper. Know Masui; arrested him on the morning of March 9. Was taken by Doyle to police station; was not searched when first brought in. Searched him in the afternoon and found four \$50 notes on his person."

Cross-examined: "Was in Bishop & Co's bank when check was cashed by Masui; went there as a result of a talk I had with a person the night before." Marshal Brown: "We believe we have established the fact that this letter which we have introduced as evidence was written by Hoshina."

Neumann objected, as there was not the slightest evidence to connect the defendant with the letter.

Marshal Brown cited the manner of identification of the letter. He had never received a letter from Attorney Davis, but he had seen enough of what he knew to be his handwriting to identify it if called upon to do so.

Judge de la Vergne admitted the letter as evidence.

Matsuoka called to verify translation of letter from Japanese to English. He stated the translation was a correct one. Motion for discharge of Iwata argued by A. G. M. Robertson for the defense, Marshal Brown for the prosecution. Recess to 2 p. m. Motion for discharge denied. Defendants found guilty. Iwata sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs and to one month's imprisonment at hard labor. Hoshina sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and to six months imprisonment at hard labor.

Appeal noted.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bars "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine. Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when

Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless? Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve.

It is easy to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have earned the right to be called Skin

Specifics—

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.

There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.

It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a tablet of CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove most convincing.

In short, CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And its cures are simply marvellous.

SPRINKLE CURE TREATMENT.—When S. S. A. CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and all other languages. Sole Proprietors, H. S. TREGLOAN & SON, 111 N. W. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.



Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00 (LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2x4 3/4x5 3/4 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2x3 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

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